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Number from beginning 812.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE. Delivered to both Houses, at the opening of the first Session of the Twenty-fourth Congress, on the 8th day of December, 1835.

[CONCLUDED.]

versified relations, during the past year.

I am gratified in being able to inform you that

no occurrence has required any movement of the military force, except such as is common to a state of peace. The services of the army have been sons upon the Atlantic and inland frontier, with the exceptions stated by the Secretary of War. Our small military establishment appears to be adequate to the purposes for which it is maintained, and it forms a nucleus around which any additional force may be collected, should the public exigencies unfortunately require any increase of our military

The various acts of Congress which have beer recently passed in relation to the army, have improved its condition and have rendered its organization more useful and efficient. It is at all times in a state for prompt and vigorous action, and it contains within itself the power of extension to any useful limit; while at the same time, it preserve that knowledge, both theoretical and practical, which education and experience alone can give; and which, if not acquired and preserved in time of peace, must be sought under great disadvanta-

ges in time of war.

The duties of the Engineer Corps press heavily upon that branch of the service; and the public interest requires an addition to its strength. The nature of the works in which the officers are enganged. ged, render necessary professional knowledge and experience, and there is no economy in committing to them more duties than they can perform, or in assigning these to other persons temporarily em-ployed, and too often, of necessity, without all the qualifications which such service demands. I recommend this subject to your attention, and also the proposition submitted at the last session of Congress, and now renewed, for a re-organization of the Topographical Corps. This re-organization can be effected without any addition to the present expenditure, and with much advantage to the pub upon these officers is at all times interesting to the mity, and the information furnished by them

is useful in peace and in war.

Much loss and inconvenience have been experienced in consequence of the failure of the bill containing the ordinary appropriations for fortifications, which passed one branch of the National Legislands ture at the last session, but was lost in the other This failure was the more regretted, not only be-cause it necessarily interrupted and delayed the progress of a system of national defence, projected immdiately after the last war, and since steadily

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the removal of the Indians, and in the disburse-ment of the various expenditures growing out of gagemants which will lead to their transplantation.

The plan for their removal and re-establishment is founded upon the knowledge we have gained of the material required for the public deconstruction of fortifications; in the fabrication of much of the material required for the public deconstruction, and accountability of the whole; and in other miscellangement of the proposed their character and habits, and has been dictated by a spirit of enlarged liberality. A territory exceeding in extent that relinquished, has been granted to each tribe. Of its climate, fertility, and cannot be doubted that so four resources, it cannot be doubted that is founded upon the knowledge we have gained of their character and habits, and has been dictated by a spirit of enlarged liberality. A territory exceeding in extent that relinquished, has been granted to each tribe. Of its climate, fertility, and cannot be doubted that whatever provision the liberality and wisdom of their character and habits, and has been dictated by a spirit of enlarged liberality. A territory exceeding in extent that relinquished, has been granted to each tribe. Of its climate, fertility, and cannot be doubted that whatever provision the liberality and wisdom of their character and habits, and has been dictated by a spirit of enlarged liberality. A territory exceeding in extent that relinquished, has been granted to each tribe. Of its climate, fertility, and cannot be doubted that whatever provision the liberality and wisdom of their character and habits, and has been dictated by a spirit of enlarged liberality. A territory exceeding in extent that relinquished, has been granted to each tribe. Of its climate, fertility, and cannot be doubted that whatever provision the liberality and wisdom of their character and habits, and has been dictated by a spirit of enlarged liberality.

By the report of the Postmaster-General, it appears that the revenue of that decor

The accompanying Report of the Secretary of vernment. This object can be attained only by War will put you in possession of the operations of the maintenance of a small military force, and by the department confided to his care, in all its dissuch an organization of the physical strength of the other classes in succession would be ready for the call. And if, in addition to this organization, voluntary associations were encouraged, and in-ducements held out for their formation, our militia we are at peace, is the proper time to digest and establish a practicable system. The object is cer-

Increasary elementary instruction. We are happily at peace with all the world. A sincere desire to continue so, and a fixed determination to give no just cause of offence to other nations, furnish, unfortunately, no certain grounds of expectation that this relation will be uninterrupted. With this determination to give no offence is associated a resolution, equally decided, tamely to submit to none. The armor and the attitude of defence afford the best security against those collisions which the ambition, or interest, or some other passion of nations, not more justifiable, is liable to produce. In many countries, it is considered unsafe to put arms into the hands of the people, and to instruct them in the elements of military knowledge. That fear can have no place here, when it is recollected that the People are the sovereign power. Our Government People are the sovereign power. Our Government was instituted, and is supported, by the ballot-box, not by the musket. Whatever changes await it, still greater changes must be made in our social institutions, before our political system can yield to physical force. In every aspect, therefore, in which I can view the subject, I am impressed with the importance of a prompt and efficient organiza-

the importance of a prompt and continuous tion of the militia.

The plan of removing the Aboriginal people who yet remain within the settled portions of the United States, to the country west of the Mississippi to a computation. It was adoption to the mississippi to a computation. inimidately after the last war, and since steading pursued, but also because it contained a contingent appropriation inserted in accordance with the views of the Executive in aid of this important object, and other branches of the national defence, some postions of which might have been most usefully applied during the past season. I invite your early applied during the past season. I invite your early applied and appropriation sufficiently liberal to accelerate the armament of the fortifications, agreedably to the proposition submitted by him, and to place our whole Atlantic seabord in a complete sure, but there are also other reasons which, at the various tribes, for the usufructury rights they have river, approaches its consummation. It was adopted on the most mature consideration of the con the past we cannot recall, but the future though of considerable amount, are small compared who have dared to interfere in this matter, as to though of considerable amount, are small compared who have dared to interfere in this matter, as to though of considerable amount, are small compared who have dared to interfere in this matter, as to the does not conflict with the benefits which they will secure to the country.

As a means of strengthening this national arm, public will shall not be sufficient to effect so desired.

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fence; and the preservation, distribution, and accountability of the whole; and in other miscellance and use the second of the country of the second of the country, and of the prompt accountability which has generally followed the necessary advances. Like all other political systems, the present mode of military of the second of the country of the postages accruing the country of the country of the country of the country of the country, and of the products raised by them, they country of the products raised by them, they country of the products raised by them, they country of the products raised by them, they country, and of the products raised by them, they country of the products raised by them, they country of the pro ery Academy, is snown by the state of the service, and by the prompt accountability which has generally followed the necessary advances. Like all other political systems, the present mode of military experiments are not provided from the mature of the can subsist themselves by agricultural labor, if they do not, no douth, has its imperfections, both has its imperfections but of principle and practice; but I trust these can be improved by rigid inspections, and by legislative scrutiny, without destroying the institution itself.

Occurrences, to which we as well as all other nations are liable, both in our internal and external relations, point to the necessity of an efficient organization of the Militia. I am again induced, by the importance of the subject, to bring it to your attention. To suppress domestic violence, and torpol foreign invasors, should these established to the spirit of our institutions, nor to the great body of the community, whose will has instituted, and whose power mant support the Government. A large standing military fores is not consonant to the spirit of our institutions, nor to the feelings of our countrymen; and the lessons of formula, sometimes and the propriets of the continution, the constitution which provides for the election of Precions, both the six instant, about \$897,077 of this debt can substitute was about \$23,700; this date, on the 1st instant, about \$897,077 of this debt can substitute was about \$23,700; this date, on the 1st instant, about \$897,077 of this debt can substitute was about \$23,700; the date of the United States.—

The leading object which I had in view was the institution itself. The definition of the United States.—

The leading object which I had in view was the country and \$10,000 of the communication since, I have enforced the text of the country would be promoted by their date, and the changes which a change of the animals destined for their substitute of the country would be promoted by their date, and the propositions, which would result which a chang

ments are not to be pushed. No political commu-nities can be formed in that extensive region, ex-cept those which are established by the Indians themselves, or by the United States for them, and with their concurrence. A barrier has thus raised for their protection against the encroachments tainly worth the experiment, and worth the expense. No one appeciating the blessings of a republican government, can object to his share of the burden which such a plan may impose. Indeed, a moderate portion of the national funds could scarcely be better applied than in carrying into effect and continuing such an arrangement, and in giving the necessary elementary instruction. We are happily at peace with all the world. A sincere desire to continue so, and a fixed determination to give

ple laws, for the tomahawk; and that an end may be put to those bloody wars, whose prosecution seems to have made a part of their social system.

After the further details of this arrangement are completed, with a very general supervision over them, they ought to be left to the progress of events. These, I inguige the hope, will secure their pros-perity and improvement; and a large portion of the moral debt we owe them will then be paid.

The Report from the Secretary of the Navy, showing the condition of that branch of the public service, is recommended to your special attention. It appears from it, that our naval force at present in commission, with all the activity which can be

sure, but there are also other reasons which, at the present juncture, give it peculiar force, and make it my duty to call to the subject your special consideration.

The present system of Military Education has been in operation sufficiently long to test its usefulness, and it has given to the army a valuable body of officers. It is not alone in the improvement, discipline, and operation of the troops, that there officers are employed. They are also extensively engaged in the administrative and fiscal concerns of the exception of two small bands, living of the exception of the Missispipi, and extending from ment of the various matters confided to the War Department; in the execution of the staff duties, usually appertaining to military organization; in the removal of the Indians, and in the disburse-out of the various extensive and fine provision of the various extensive and fine provision of the various matters confided to the War Department; in the execution of the staff duties, usually appertaining to military organization; in the removal of the Indians, and in the disburse-out of the various extensive and fine provision the liberality and wisdom of the first conditions, in the formation of roads, and in the improvement of harbors and rivers; in the

by begin to exhibit its natural propensities, in at-tempts to exact from the public, for services which it supposes cannot be obtained on other terms, the most extravagant compensation. If these claims be persisted in, the question may arise whether a combination of citizens, acting under charters of incorporation from the States, can, by a direct refusal, or the demand of an exorbitant price, exclude the United States from the use of the established channels of communication between the different sections of the country; and whether the United States cannot, without transcending their constitu-tional powers, secure to the Post Office Department

tional powers, secure to the Post Office Department the use of those roads, by an act of Congress which shall provide within itself some equitable mode of adjusting the amount of compensation. To obviate, if possible, the necessity of considering this question, it is suggested whether it be not expedient to fix by law the amounts which shall be offered to rail-road companies for the conveyance of the mails, graduated according to their average weight to graduated according to their average weight, to be ascertained and declared by the Postmaster-Gene-ral. It is probable that a liberal proposition of that In connection with these provisions in relation to

the Post Office Department, I must also invite your attention to the painful excitement produced in the South, by attempts to circulate through the mails inflammatory appeals addressed to the passions of the slaves, in prints, and in various sorts of publi-cations, calculated to stimulate them to insurrection, inflammatory appeals addressed to the passions of the slaves, in prints, and in various sorts of publications, calculated to stimulate them to insurrection, and to produce all the horrors of a servite war.—

There is, doubtless, no respectable portion of our countrymen who can be so far misled as to feel any other sentiment than that of indignant regret at conduct so destructive of the harmony and peace of expressing their will. The experience of our country, and repugnant to the principles of our national compact, and to the dictates of huof the country, and repugnant to the principles of our national compact, and to the dictates of humanity and religion. Our happiness and prosperity not too soon adopt some stronger safeguard for their right to elect the highest officer known to the constitution, than is contained in that sacred instruessentially depend upon peace within our borders—and peace depends upon the maintenance, in good faith, of those compromises of the Constitution upon which the Union is founded. It is fortu-

subject, and respectfully suggest the propriety of passing such a law as will prohibit, under severe penalties, the circulation in the Southern States, hrough the mail, of incendiary publications intend-

I felt it to be my duty, in the first message which I communicated to Congress, to urge upon its attention the propriety of amending that part of the Constitution which provides for the election of President and Vice President of the United States.—

the danger as well as the enormous expense, of these permanent and extensive military organizations. That just medium which avoids an inadequate preparation on one hand, and the danger and expense of a large force on the other, is what our constituents have a right to expect from their Good of the maintenance of a small military force, and by the country as may bring this power into operation, whenever its services are required. A classification of the population offers the most obvious means of effecting this organization. Such a division may be made as will be just to all, by transferance of effecting this organization. Such a division may be made as will be just to all, by transferance of effecting this organization. Such a division may be made as will be just to all, by transferance of effecting this organization. Such a division may be made as will be just to all, by transferance in the class to another, and by calling first for the service or expense of the special consists and the class to another, and by calling first for the servicing the transferance of the class to another, and by calling first for the servicing the transferance of the such as the called to perform it with least injury to them at the class to another, and by calling first for the servicing the transferance of the propolation and the expersion of the population and the expersion of the population and the expension of the population and the expension of the population and the expension of the population and the expersion of the population an The reliance which the General Government can place on these roads as a means of carrying on its cautions that were necessary to secure its practical observance, and the we cannot be said to have them is to be obtained, cannot be too soon considered and settled. Already does the spirit of monopotent which arise from this organic defect are

> the rapid increase of its population, and the diver-sity of their interests and pursuits, it cannot be disguised that the contingency by which one Lranch
> of the Legislature is to form itself into an electoral
> college, cannot become one of ordinary occurrence,
> without producing incalculable mischief. What
> was intended as the medicine of the Constitution

was intended as the medicine of the Constitution in extreme cases, cannot be frequently used without changing its character, and, sooner or later, producing incurable disorder.

Every election by the House of Representatives is calculated to lessen the force of that security which is derived from the distinct and separate character of the Legislative and Executive functions, and, while it exposes each to temptations adverse to their efficiency as organs of the Constitution and laws, its tendency will be to unite both in resisting the will of the People, and thus give a direction to the Government anti-republican and dangerous. All history tells us that a free people should be watchful of delegated power, and should never acquiesce in a practice which will diminish dangerous. All history tells us that a free people should be watchful of delegated power, and should never acquiesce in a practice which will diminish their control over it. This obligation, so universal in its application to all the principles of a republic, is peculiarly so in ours, where the formation of a parties founded on sectional interests is so much fostered by the extent of our territory. These interests, represented by candidates for the President

to its provisions.
Your attention is also invited to the defects which Tour attention is also invited to the defects which exist in the Judicial system of the United States. As at present organized, the States of the Union derive unequal advantages from the Federal Judiciary, which have been so often pointed out that I deem it unnecessary to repeat them here. It is hoped that the present Congress will extend to all the States that equality in respect to the benefits of the laws of the Union which can only be secured by the uniformity and efficiency of the Judicial

With these observations on the topics of general interest which are deemed worthy of your consideration, I leave them to your care, trusting that the legislative measures they call for will be met as the wants and the best interests of our beloved country demand.

ANDREW JACKSON. WASHINGTON, 7th December, 1835.

gratified to state that, at the annual meeting of the Trustees of the University of this State, held in well, deceased. We rejoice at this result, because we believe it to be a judicious selection. Governor Swain possesses the talent and other necessary qualifications to excel in any station; and we doubt qualifications to excel in any station; and we doubt not he will apply all the energies of his highly gifted mind to the advancement of the interests of the Institution over which he has been called to preside; and the deep devotion to the welfare of the State, the untiring zeal, and the distinguished ability with which he has discharged the duties of the important public stations which he has hitherto filled, afford a sufficient guarantee to the friends of the University, that, under his auspices, the Institution will prosper, and to the public generally, that its high reputation as a College will be well sustained.—Raleigh Star, of 18th Dec.

A poor woman who had attended several confirmations was at length recognized by the histor.

"Pray, have I not seen you here before ""mid his lordship. "Yes," replied the woman, "I get me conformed as often as 1 can; they tell me it is good for the rhounatis."

REPORT PREAMBLE

, the proceedings of certain persons in and castern States during the past sum-iumished clear proof of a determination

When the American Colonies first united for a specific enumeration, the powers granted to this government, and ex-ed, out of abundant caution that the declared, out of abundant caution that the not granted belonged to the States respector that people. At the time when this contract was adopted, as well as the time when the tratium was formed, each of the States resid the right of its citizens to hold slaves, outsitution contains no grant of a power to partition of the government to control the of any State in regard to its domestic instinctionally not in regard to that now in a lt is clear, therefore, that the whole of regulating this subject within the State th Caroline, is vested now in the authorities

ither to set on foot themselves, or permit
re subjects to set on foot themselves, or permit
re subjects to set on foot, any project the
renduces of which would be to disturb
a brarraying one portion of society against.
The constitution which unites us, and by
which we have caused to be foreign States
at to such other, and have become bound in
est Union and the most intimate relations
promotion of the common defence and genfare, cannot be supposed to have lessened
uni obligations, or to have made an act
which would have been gross wrong had
used in respect to each other as we now
spect to other nations, in war enemies, and
peace friends. It is entirely we continued in respect to each other as we now are in reasest to other nations, in war enemies, and only in peace friends. It is evident on the contrary, that every staty of friendship towards each other or which hefore existed, is by our Union heightened in its pelligation, and enforced by motives the next standard and endearing. Whatever institution or tasts of society we think proper to establish or pessait, is by no other State to be disturbed or questioned. We enter not into the inquiry, when ther such institution be deemed by another State just or expedient. It is sufficient that we think proper to allow it. To protect us from attempts to disturb what we allow, and they approve, would be to support not our institutions, but their own opinions,—to exercise a supervising power over our longislation, and to iousult us with a claim of superiority in the very effect to discharge the duty which can relations eathering to continue the simple fact, that we have established it. And the propriety and impropriety in the view of others of such schemes abide without our people, the duty of preventing every statempt to disturb what we shall shad, results from the simple fact, that we have established, results from the simple fact, that we have established it. And the propriety and impropriety in the view of others of such schemes of the direction and control of the Federal Government, firnish a cready mode of transmitting and spreading their mischievous productions.

These fannatics do not stop here. They assert a right in the Congress is endowed by the Federal Goustitution with plenary authority to enancipate every slave in the District of Columbia—that it may ishibit the transportation of slaves, such in the congress is endowed by the Federal Goustitution with plenary authority to enancipate every slave in the District of Columbia—that it may ishibit the transportation of the such scales of the such scal

a small minority,—composed, probably; miscalded and some wicked men; and uniquided the first manual minority, but on the lifeth merial disapprobation from the almission of such Territories into the Union, as component members of the United States—and the almission of such Territories into the Union, as component members of the United States—and the almission of such Territories into the Union, as component members of the United States—and the almission of such Territories into the Union, as component members of the United States—and the almission of such Territories into the Union, as component members of the United States—and the almission of such Territories into the Union, as component members of the United States—and the almission of such Territories into the Union, as component members of the United States—and the almission of such Territories into the Union, as component members of the United States and interdict the fisture introduction of any into the same, as a precedent condition to the almission of such Territories into the Union, as component members of the United States—and the almission of such Territories into the Union, as component members of the United States—and the almission of such Territories in the delicity of such the same, as a precedent the fisture introduction of any into the same, as a precedent the fisture introduction of any into the same, as a precedent the fisture introduction of any into the same, as a precedent the fisture introduction of any into the same, as a precedent the fisture introduction of any into the same, as a precedent the fisture introduction of any into the same,

pressions do in no way diminish our danger. While the abolitionists are allowed to pursue their course with go other check than the disapprobation will little affect them, and bring no support or consolation under the evils that are likely to beful us. We ask not sympathy, for we feel not, from the institutions we possess, that we suffer injury. We ask protection. It is no time to temporize. Should any possess, that we suffer injury. We ask protection, done. It is no time to temporize. Should any not to maintain our authority by force of arms, for thing arrest the progress of the scheme devised.

performance by an organic law, more than to re-use its performance by an ordinary act of legisla-ion. The obligation being perfect, cannot be disfuse its performance by an ordinary act of legislation. The obligation being perfect, cannot be dissolved by any arrangement of the party on whom the obligation rests. If therefore, any such difficulty did in reality exist, we should have a right to ask, that the organic law which produced it, should be so aftered as to remove it. But does any such difficulty exist? The one supposed is this: That as the abolitionists seek to accomplish their object by the issue of inflammatory publications, a law to arrest their progress would be a violation of the liberty of the press. This difficulty has its origin in a total misconception of what is meant by the liberty of the press; which means not the right to publish without responsibility, but to publish without previous permission. If it meant the former, the liberty of the press would be the greatest curse which could be inflicted on a nation.—

former, the liberty of h) p ess would be the greatest curse which could be inflicted on a nation.—
Where every man has a right to publish what he pleases, but is responsible to the law for the nature and tendeficy of his publication, the press is free. If he has the right to publish without such responsibility, the press is licentious. If the latter right exist, it is the only instance known to our laws, of a right to act without any accountability for the action. Every man has a right to carry arms for his own defence, and that right is as clear and as important as the freedom of the press; yet it was never supposed that he who used arms for violence or bloodshed, was therefore irresponsible, because he had a right to carry them for defence.
But it is unnecessary further to set forth the

not necessary as an incident to the proper exerge of a granted power.

We have, therefore, an undoubted right to regate sharely amongst ourselves, according to our raviews of justice and expediency—to continue, rabilish—to modify or mitigate it in any form and to any extent, without reference to any earthy authority, and solely respecible to our own conciences and the judgment of the Governor of the aniverse. No other State, can claim to iter fore it may come, must ever be met by authority, advice, or persuasion; and such attempt, from whatever quarter it may come, must ever be met by us with distrust, and repolled with indignation.

Upon the other States of the Union, our claim is clear and well founded. If they were foreign States, it would be a violation of mational law in them, either to set on foot themselves, or permit their own ambjects to set on foot themselves, or permit the foot of the other shadancy of which would be to disturb

action in taking such steps as the occasion may demand.

THOMAS G. POLK, Chairman of the Committee of 26.

[Here follows the resolutions published in our

EXTRACT From the Message of Governor Tazewell to the Legi-elature of Virginia.

That many of the citizens of the North and Eas-

because, the proceedings of certain persons in middle and eastern States during the past sumbare furnished clear proof of a determination have furnished clear proof of a determination town ourselves entirely adequate, but we ask protection from the uccessity of resorting likes in shelft it now crists — and whoreas, all from the wealth, number, and assiduity of persons engaged in this criminal purpose, as the means they have resorted to, to accommend our preparty, the peace of our country, and Union of the States, may be endeagered there-their General Assembly feel called upon by a regard for the interest and happiness of the people of this State, and of the Other States and substrated spock, to detect the positions, and orthis property to the people of the states into one depths of the people of the states and to the continues of the temporate of the people of the states and to the continues of the temporate of the people of the states and to the continues of the temporate of the people of the states and to the continues of the temporate of the continues of the

ists within the territory of any State, the object of which association is to disturb the repose of another, the State whose tranquility is jeopardised by such means may rightfully demand of the other, the prompt suppression of all such associations. Such demands when sustained by proper proofs, are never refused by any State which wishes to remain a member of the family of civilized communities, or desires to maintain amicable relations with the State making and systaining the demand. There, is no exception to this rule. To doubt it now, would be to replunge the civilized world into that barbarism from which it has emerged, and to justificate the investment to regulate. fy every nation in the impudent attempt to regulate the affairs of others, by its own notions; which although sometimes concealed beneath the guise of pretended philanthropy, may always be traced to considerations much less pure. Hence, the universal doctrine and practice of modern States, is never to obtrude even their advice, unasked, as to the mere internal concerns of others, so long as these do no injury to their neighbors. And what States may not do themselves, can never be tolerated by m as the acts of their citizens or subjects, unle

they mean to adopt such acts as their own.
The different States of this Confederacy, surely entitled to expect from each other, at least the same courtesy and consideration which is al-ways manifested by nations absolutely independent and unconnected. Every clause of the Federal Compact inculcates this lesson, which has sunk Compact inculcates this lesson, which has sunk deep into the heart of almost every native American, that it may be well regarded as constituting the strongest bond of union. Then, the slave-holding States have a perfect right to require of all the others that they should adopt prompt and efficient means to suppress all such associations existing within their respective limits. Nor ought-it to be doubted, as I think, that such a demand, if made—will meet from each of the other States a ready compliance on its nort. Not doubting this myself. pliance on its part. Not doubting this mysel compliance on its part. Not doubting this mysel, I will not suggest to you now any measures founded upon a contrary supposition. But I will content myself with recommending to you at present the adoption of such measures only as may justify a strong application to each of our co-States, within whose limits any of the associations referred to may exist, to suppress them speedily; and to estab-lish such other regulations as may be effectual to to prevent or punish acts designed or calculated to to prevent or punish acts designed or calculated to disturb our tranquility.

Although these are my impressions, it is due to the importance of the occasion, that I should say to you that many who have had much better oppo tunities of forming correct opinions upon the subject than I have had, do not concur with me in this respect. I have had much correspondence in relation to it with persons upon the spot; which a re-gard to the public good prevents me from exhibiting to you at this time. The prevailing opinion of that no effectual legislative action need be expected on the part of our co-States, where it is most ne cessary; but that the Southern and South-western States will have to rely upon themselves only, for the preservation of their own peace and tranquility. Therefore, while making a strong appeal to our co-States, to do their duty towards us, prudence will suggest to you the propriety of considering the neglect of such an appeal as at least a possible

In regard to the Federal Government, so long as it is agreed by all, that the powers of this government are limited, not merely by the terms in which these powers are granted, but also by the object for the accomplishment of which these pow-ers were given, unless the grant of the power to establish Post Offices can be considered as designed to furnish easy means for the general dissemination of seditious and incendiary publications, well cal-culated to disturb the peace and union of the States, culated to disturb the peace and union of the States, the employment of such an agency, for such a purpose, must be admitted to be a gross perversion of its intent. Therefore, the States whose tranquility is put in jeopardy by such a practice, have a clear right to demand of their government that it shall adopt the most speedy and effectual means to prevent and punish it; and so to aid in the preservation of their peace and welfare.

There is no reason to doubt, that the officers of the Government of the United States view this sub-ject in the same light in which it is here presented. But being mere Executive Officers, bound to exe-cute existing laws each at his own peril, legislative cute existing laws each at his own peril, legislative enactments are required to protect these officers and to cause the laws of the land to conform more exactly to the spirit and objects of the Constitution. An intimation of a wish on your part, that our Semonts and Representatives in Congress would call the attention of that body to this subject, and would propose some plan by which the evil complained of may be effectually remedied, will probably accomplish every thing we ought to desire in this respect. But to give more certain effect to the expression of such a wish, I would recommend that communications be opened speedily with all the slave-holding States, to invite their co-operation in any plan that you may think most wise to be adopted, not only in regard to the action of the Federal Government, but to the suggested application to our co-States.

vide at this time for any such possible contingency I will only say, that while that body is necessarily the judge of its own constitutional powers in the first instance, the States are made, by the like necessity, the final arbiters of all questions touching their reserved rights, it is much to be desired, that the forbearance of either party, may ever incline each to avoid any near approach to what may be regarded by the other as a limit not precisely defined. Nothing short of the most obvious necessity can ever excuse such a course. But if it is purued in mere wantonness, without any pretext of necessity for resorting to it, as in the case supposed, it will become your duty as the faithful guardians of the rights of the State, to adopt at once the most effectual means to provide for the occurrence to enable you to do so seasonably, I shall endeavor to obtain the earliest information in regard to this subject; and will promptly communicate to you hereafter any thing that I may learn that may seem to me to require any action on your part.

-----From the Raleigh Star. THE HON, JOHN BRANCH.

We take pleasure in calling the attention of the Republican party in North Carolina to the followcopied from an Ohio paper. It pays a ing article, just tribute to one who has ever stood by their iples, and has probably done more to sustain them in this State than any other man in it; and nomin-ates him for an office which he is every way qual-ified to fill. Should the friends of the Constitution and of a plain, economical administration of the Government, agree to run him, we know of no in-individual who has higher claims to the suffrages of the people of North Carolina especially, and to whom we would more cheerfully contribute our support, for the Vice Presidency, than John Branch. From the Western (Ohio) Star.

GENTLEMEN: A ticket must soon be made to run against the Baltimore ticket for the Presidency and Vice Presidency. There seems to be a great diversity of opinion among the Whigs as to who shall run for the first office. Probably several will run-many considerations commend the united opposition ticket: But I beg to suggest to the ger ine Republican and Whig party throughout the Union the name of John Branch, of North Caroli-na, for the second office. To all who know him, I flatter myself that Governor Branch will be acceptable. His efficient administration of the navy de partment, his profound sagacity and firm and dignified deportment as a Senator—his unflinching op-position to usurpation and misrule, in every shape and from every quarter, and under all circumstan ces, must command the admiration of all and the gratitude of the friends of Republican institutions.

No man has suffered more from the powers that be than Governor Branch; one of the first to sacri fice every personal consideration for the public good, he was the first to receive the shaft of calumny; and the malignant persecution of him he had hazarded his reputation as a politician to elevate to the chief magistracy. The names of Branch, Ber-rien, and Ingham should be held up to the world as lasting monuments of the achievements of patri-otism over the allurements of power and the dear-est recollections of personal friendship. Such ex-amples would be better worthy the imitation of the rising generation than all the great names with which history is adorned, whose fame has been built upon success rather than merit.

True, these men are now in comparative obser rity, and their calumniators basking in the sunshine

The Finances .- The Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury is a document of equal length with the President's Message. Of course we despair of being able to publish it in full; but hope next week to give a Synopsis of it. The National Intelligencer gives the following summary of that part of it which relates to the Receipts, Expenditures, and Surplus:—Fayetteville Observer.

The Receipts into the Treasury, ascertained and puted to be \$28,430,881, of which the actual reputed to be \$28,430,881, receipts, \$13,614,489 are from the Customs; and appoint, where a vacancy occurs. \$9,166,590 from the Public Lands. The balance in the Treasury on the 1st of January last having been \$8,892,858, the aggregate means of the government within the year will, according to the computation of the Secretary, have amounted to 837 323 739.

The expenditures for the year are estimated at \$18,176,141: thus leaving, by computation, in the Treasury, on the 1st of January next, a balance of money in hand, equal to \$19,147,398, including what has been heretofore often reported as "una-vailable funds," now reduced to \$1,100,000. Upon this balance, however, are charged by law various expenditures, amounting altogether to about \$7,595,574, leaving applicable by Congress " to new and other purposes" the sun of about \$10. 450.024

The Report contains many suggestions and som commendations, in the spirit of the President's Message.

Revolutionary Barbers.—There is now residing at South Kingston, R. I., an old man named William Lunt, who has exercised his tonsorial vocation some sixty or seventy years, and shaves with as steady a hand and as keen a touch as the best of his present contemporaries. He is ninety-one years of age, and a letter writer who lately visited his shop, soasts of having been shaved by the same hand that operated upon Washington and other great men some two-thirds of a century ago. The Boston Transcript says there is another ancient shaver in that city—old Mr. William Pearce, also aged 91, and who has worked at his trade seventy-five years,

and still shaves for a living.

Expresses, with the President's Message, reached Baltimore in an hour and forty minutes, Philadelphia in seven hours, and New York in twelve

A Luminous Idea .- The editor of the Murfreesborough Monitor, in noticing the Aurora Borcalis
witnessed at that place a short while before, suggests that the phenomenon was nothing more then
Davy Crockett jolting the lights out of the Comet!

55. To amend an Act to establish the Merchants'
Bank of Newbern.

58. To repeal an Act relative to hands working on Roads in Burke and Buncombe.

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CAPTIONS

Of the Laws passed-by the General Assembly of North Carolina, at its Session in 1835. PUBLIC ACTS.

3. Allowing further time for registering grants,

providing and registering deeds, mesne conveyances, bills of sale, &c. [Allows three years.

5. To amend the Act of 1822, for the relief of Insolvent Debtors. [Provides that appeals may be taken in the usual way, from the verdi empannelled to try a question of fraud, in cases of individuals applying for relief under said act.

6. Authorizing the entry of unsurveyed lands, acquired by treaty from the Cherokee Indians in

1817 and 1819, in Haywood and Macon counties. 7. To amend an Act passed in 1822, concerning the divisions of Rowan county. [Makes the Yadkin River the dividing line between Rowan and

8. To authorize a subscription upon the part of the State to the Capitol Stock of the Oconaluftee Turnpike Company. [Transfers to this Company the subscription made in 1824 to the Deep Creek Turnpike Company.

9. To amend an Act incorporating the Roanoke

and Raleigh Rail Road Company. [Gives to the citizens of North-Carolina, the exclusive privilege of subscribing for Stock, for the space of thirty days.

10. Granting further time for revising and digesting the Public Statute Laws. [Allows the Commissioners, until December 1836, to complete the duties assigned them.

11. To provide for the payment of the instalnepts on the shares reserved to the State, in the Capital Stock of the Bank of the State of North-Carolina. [Provides that the Public Treasurer may issue Certificates of Stock; of one thousand dollars each, to the amount of \$400,000, and sell the same at not less than par value; the certificates to bear interest at 5 per cent per annum, to be paid semi-annually, and the faith of the State to be pledged for their redemption, at the expiration

of the year 1860.

12. To amend the Act passed in 1833, to incorporate the Washington and Raleigh Rail Road Company. [Increases the Capital to one million five hundred thousand dollars, and changes the Roads.

13. To incorporate the Cincinnati and Charles

ton Rail Road Company.

14. To regulate the practice of Hawking and Peddling in this State. [Imposes a tax of \$20 on all Pedlars, and makes it necessary for them to be recommended to the County Court of each county, for a licence to peddle.

15. Making an appopriation for carrying on and completing the Capitol. [Appropriates for this purpose \$75,000.

16 To incorporate the Roanoke, Danville, and

Junction Rail Road Company. [Provides for the construction of a Road from Evansham Va., to some point on the Roanoke.

17. Giving further time for paying in Entry

money. [Gives until December next.

19. To amend an Act, passed in 1830, for the regulation of the Patrol. [Gives to County Courts discretionary power to impose a tax of 50 cents on each taxable Slave, to raise a fund to pay the

20. Concerning the probate of wills made out of the State, and the registration of deed and powers of Attorney executed in foreign countries. (Authorises the County Courts of the county where the property willed, may be situated, to appoint Commissioners to examine witnesses touching the due execution of said will, &c.
21. Concerning Public Jails in certain cases.

[Gives Justices of the Peace the power where any Jail is burnt, to order the prisoners to the Jail of

some adjacent county.

22. Making compensation to Sheriffs for holding the Elections in relation to the ratification or

rejection of the amendments to the Constitution.

23. To provide for the election of Members of the General Assembly, where vacancies shall occur before the meeting thereof. [Governor to isue a writ of Election.

24. Prescribing the time and places for comparing the Polls in the different Senatorial districts. 25. Declaritory of the duties of Entry Takers in certain cases. [Provides where an entry is made in any Entry Taker's office, and he shall resign before a warrant issues, it shall be the duty of

of Registers. [Gives three Justices the power to 28. To incorporate the Raleigh and Fayettville

Rail Road Company. 29. To suppress more effectually the vice of Gaming in this State. [Subjects to fine and imprisonment all persons keeping Gaming Tables, Bil-liard Tables not excepted; and persons betting at the same to fine not exceeding \$10.

PRIVATE ACTS.

7. Making valid certain proceedings of the County Court of Haywood. 11. To repeal so much of the Act incorporating the Charlotte Fire Company, as exempts its mem-

bers from Military duty.

14. To divorce Catharine Parks. 15. To divorce Elizabeth H. McCaw from her

husband William B. McCaw.

16. Repealing in part the 13th section of an Act passed in 1824, authorising the making of a Turnpike in Buncombe.

24. Giving further time for perfecting titles to entries of vacant lands in Stokes county.

41. To incorporate the Conrad Gold Mining

42. To legitimate Thomas Petit of Surry county. 44. To abolish the offices of County Trustee and Treasurer of Public Buildings in Mecklenburg

46. To amend an Act of 1824, for appointing

Commissioners for Clemonsville.

47. To incorporate the Lincoln Gold Mining Company.

50. To incorporate the Franklin Turnpike Com-

pany.

51. Directing the time of holding the County Courts of Mecklenburg.

52. Authorising the Governor to issue a grant to James Truitt, for a tract of land in the county of Macon.

53. For the better regulation of the County Courts of Lincoln.

55. To amend an Act to establish the Merchants'

in Haywood county.

Mecklenburg.

73. To incorporate the Milton and Salisbury Rail Road Company.
75. To repeal an Act concerning the town of

Ashville, passed in 1822. 76. To repeal an Act passed in 1829, concerning the 1st Regiment of Stokes Militia.

78. To incorporate the Episcopal School. 80. To prevent frauds on the Revenue in the as nt of lands for taxation in Yancy county. 83. Directing the Entry taken in Yancy county

e warrants in certain cases. 85. To authorize the laying out and establishing

county, to Cain Creek bridge, in Buncombe.

86. To amend an Act passed in 1830, concerning the county Court of Rowan. 89. To alter and amend an Act, passed in 1834,

Morganton, in Burke county, by Barnett's Station to the Tennessee line. 90. Amendatory of an Act relating to the tow

of Lawrenceville, in Montgomery county.

100. Securing to the Trustees of the Baptis Church in Charlotte, the lot on which it stands. 102. Appointing Commissioners to lay off a from the Blue Ridge to Stephen Thomas's in Ashe.

105. Repealing an Act making compensation to Jurors in the Superior Courts of Haywood. 107. To alter in part the dividing line between Rowan and Surry.

Authorizing the Committee of Finance to burn Treasury Notes redeemed by the Treasurer and 2. Authorizing the Public Treasurer to procure

specie change. 3. Directing the Treasurer not to commence suits on Cherokee bonds, until December, 1836.

9. Asking aid of Congress to deepen the Channel of Core Sound. 10. On the subject of the interference of the

Northern fanatics with the Slaves of the South. 11. Directing the sales of the Cherokeee lands surveyed by the State but not entered.

12 Appropriating \$450 to fit up rooms at the Gove mucht House for the Governor. 17. In favor of D. L. Barringer.

20. Authorizing the Public Treasurer to borrow, not exceeding \$59,000 to defray the current expenses of the State Government, if necessary.



THE CAROLINIAN.

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SALISBURY:

Saturday Morning, December 19, 1835.

THE LEGISLATURE Adjourned on Tuesday last. The proceedings of the last week of the session being anticipated by the Captions of the Laws passed, and by other items from the Register, we have concluded to omit them; -promising the House of Commons on the Bill for dividing Rowan county. The Senate laid on the table the Land Resolutions which passed the Commons, and adopted those

for dividing the county was indefinitely postponed, by a On the subject of the Land Resolutions, the Register

of Mr. Waugh, the test vote being 35 to 26. The Bill

fect evasion of the true question. What will the Peo-ple of North Carolina say to the fact, that a majority of their Senators have declared that Congress has no con and right to distribute the proceeds of these stitutional right to distribute the proceeds of these lands! Is it not lamentable that party spirit should so blind the mental vision of men? This vote may decide the future destiny of North Carolina. Once let our citizens give in to the notion, that Congress has no right to distribute these proceeds among them for the purpose of improving their moral and physical condition, and her glory will indeed have departed. The amount of calculate the second vegant the low rate of \$1.25 per sales, the present year, at the low rate of \$1.25 per acre, the President states in his Message, to be eleven millions of dollars—of which our share would be \$500, miltions of dottars—of which our safe would be \$2500.

ONO. But for fear it may injure the prospects of some Presidential candidate forsooth, a party in North Carolina are willing that their State should forego all the benefits to be derived from the possession of this sum. This is the plain English of it; and it is time that the attention of the people should be attracted to this important subject, before their rights are bartered away.

More anon.

THE MESSAGE.-FRANCE.

We conclude the publication of the Presidents Message in this Paper. Our last contains that portion of it which possesses an almost exclusive interest-the portion relating to the French Question. Though the tone of the President's remarks on this topic, is temperate and even pacific, as was anticipated-we do not think that the prospect of an amicable termination of the misunderstanding with the French Cabinet, any ore flattering than it was before the appearance of The decision of Peace or War rests with Louis Philip alone. If the restoration of friendly inercourse between the United States and France suit his views, he will affect to consider the Message a full and sufficient explanation, and direct the indemnity to be paid. Otherwise, payment will be withheld. This will in all probability be followed by an act of non-in tercourse on our part, to be succeeded almost inevitably hy a declaration of war on the part of France. We do not overrate the individual influence of the French King in the decision of this matter.

I am the State, said Louis XIV. I am the juste milicu said Louis Philip in '32; and he has since vindiness this to matrimony.

60. Authorizing the making a Turnpike Road cated his exclusive personal claim to the authorship of all the measures of the French Cabinet, with a display and against the Ratification of the Amendments to the 61. To amend an Act passed in 1829, authorizing the caunty Court of Burke to appoint Commissioners to view and lay off a Turnpike Road from the Lincoln line to Jacob Mull's Mills thro'

at the measures of the French Cabinet, with a display and against the Ratification of the Amendments to the Constitution, in all the Co French Chambers; and every new election of Deputies has given him an increase of strength there. The con-66. To amend the Militia Laws for the encourtrol of the Press enables him to form Public opinion to agement of Volunteer Companies in the county of his wishes; to frenzy the minds of his people for war on account of alleged insults, or to vaunt his vindication of the national honor with the preservation of peace. Moreover to cause payment of the Indemnity to be made or not, with all the consequences of either course, lies wholly at his option. And we have no doubt that he will act such a part as he may think will fix him more firmly on his throne, with a kingly disregard of good faith, and a government indifference to the waste of treasure and blood which wars always occasion. That the citizens of the United States and the chivalrous subjects of France do not wish to war against each other s past a doubt. Neither has any thing to gain thereby. a Turnpike Road from the South Carolina line at some point near the Block House in Rutherford cans should conceive it possible for a King to follow any dictates but those of the narrowest selfishness-or that the Van Burenized advisers of the President could be actuated by any nobler motives than those of personal

No humiliating explanations to France of the last appointing Commissioners to lay off a road from Message have been made in the present one, and we have the President's assurance that none will be made. Altogether injudicious and improper as we deep the me nace of Gen. Jackson in his former message, much and carnestly as we deprecate a war with France, if it can be honorably avoided, we trust never to be subjected to the mortification of seeing the first Magistrate of this Republic making apologies to any foreign power, under the name of an explanation. But if France deem the menace of conditional reprisals a sufficient cause of war, on that government rest the responsibility of firs declaring it. Still, if war must needs come, be it from the hot headedness of an ill-advised old man, or from the faithlessness of the French king, we shall be found among the foremost in its support.

Of the other portions of the message we shall no say much now-if ever. There is a goodly share o stuff doled out about the Bank, monopolies, &c.

FOREIGN.-FRANCE

The last intelligence received from France, by the ship Utica which brings Paris dates up to the 30th Oct furnishes nothing decisive respecting the Indemnity The American Charge Mr. Barton whom Gen. Jackso had directed to return in case of the final refusal of France to pay the Indemnity without further explana tion, was still in Paris, and said to be on terms of friend ly and courteous intercourse with the French Govern ment. The Journal des Debats the semi-official jou nal, says that if Mr. Barton be recalled, France will re cal her charge and wait. According to the Temps there is a disagreement between two of the French Ministers, the Duke of Broglie and Mr. Humann on the suject of explanations-the former being unwilling that a controversy on a matter of form should interrupt the harmony of the two nations: the latter insisting on full and satisfactory explanations previously to making payment. Louis Philip will decide this to suit his own views.

SPAIN.

The Spaniards are fighting among themseles as mad-ly and foolishly as ever to decide which of two tyrants shall oppress them. A set of English adventurers in droves have joined one party in Spain; a beautiful il lustration of non-interference in the domestic concerns of a nation-a doctrine much 'flourished about' four years ago when it suited English Policy to suffer Po land to be ravaged, and her citizens to be exiled an murdered by those Polar Bears, the Russians.

The Emperors of Russia and Austria and the King to give so much in our next as relates to the action of of Prussia have held their conference at Toplitz. One the Senate on the Land Resolutions, and proceedings of subject of their deliberation was how to dispose of that effete voluptuary and priest-ridden debauchee Charles the X, and the illegitimate issue of the duchess of Be ri. It is said that France and England have been in vited to join the Pandemonium of this Holy Alliance.

ABOLITION MOVEMENT IN CONGRESS

A petition signed by 172 females to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, was introduced by a Mr. By reference "to the proceedings of the Senate, on the subject of the Public Lands, it will be seen that after laying the Resolutions on the table which passed the House of Commons, the Senate spent several days negatived, and it was laid on the table by a large maconnexion between this moment to abolish slavery i an early stage of the session. These Resolutions were an early stage of the session. These Resolutions were ultimately adopted by a vote of 36 to 27, the majority steadily resisting all attempts to modify them. To our view, they are insidious in their character, and a perwedge to the full accomplishment of their designs,

Some of our Northern brethren, who, no doubt are honestly opposed to the nefarious projects of the abolitionists, seem to think that the South is over-jealous and captious on this subject. If we are so, they more; as the following fact may show. Several Journals were not a little unmeasured in their indignation that a large reward was anonymously offered somewhere for the ap prehension of that enraged abolitionist Tappan-the notice not specifying where or to whom he was to be deliver ed, nor what persons were responsible for the payment of the reward. They denounced loudly the illegality and injustice of such a proceedure. H they were s warmly and rightly excited by what they regarded as a threatened abduction of a single fellow citizen; will not this reflection teach them in what light they sh look on the abolitionists, whose schemes would lay the fire-brand to the dwellings, and place the knife to the throats of every age and sex throughout whole com-

To those who are deluded with a false idea of free dom of discussion, we commend the following remarks of Mr. Clay. "No man was more the advocate of the right of free discussion than himself; but he denied the right of free discussion on a subject where politically speaking, there was no power to decide. Discussi was the antecedent to deliberation; deliberation to de cision; and the people of the non-slave-holding State had no right to decide on the question of slavery.'

nunities.

We must beg the pardon of our Young Student, and of one of the Common People for delaying their comnumications another week.

We have received several letters from Job Tinke or Maj. Tinker, as we understand he disports himself when in Raleigh. They are dated "Lobby," and several are quite racy-but withal so personal that we fear nsequences of their publication might be a personal affair to the valiant writer.

The Legislature of this State, at its recent se ion, divorced fourteen couples. Rather a loving busi-

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FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

At a Meeting of the citizens of Lincoln county, in Lincolnton, on the 1st December, 1835, on the subject of the contemplated Rail Road from Charleston, S. C., to Cincinatti, Ohio, Col. John Hoke was called to the

Chair, and David Reinhardt appointed Secretary.

Mr. B. M. Edney moved that a Committee of Five persons be appointed to prepare a suitable memorial on the subject of the Road from Columbia via Yorkwille, Lincoluton, and Morganton, that they report to a meeting in this place on the 14th instant.—(James T. Alexander, P. Roberts, L. Thompson, B. M. Edney, and D. Beinhardt warn apprent of the Painhardt warn appeared to , P. Roberts, L. Thompson, B. M. Edney, and D. hardt were appointed.)

JOHN HOKE, Chairman.

DAVID REINHARDT, Secretary.

The Committee appointed by the citizens of Lincoln county, at the meeting on the 11th December, having liad the subject of the contemplated Rail Road from Charleston, S. C., to Cincinnati, Ohio, under consideration, make the following REPORT:

They believe the most direct route, and, in their opinion, one that presents the fewest obstacles to the construction of the contemplated Rail Road, is from Columbia, S. C., via... Yorkville, passing King's Mountain, and via. Lincolnton, or a few miles west of Lincolnton; thence up the south fork of the Catawba River, passing the South Mountains at the Laurel Gap, on the road nence up the south lork of the Catawaa River, passing the South Mountains at the Laurel Gap, on the road cading from Lincolnton to Morganton, thence up the the South Mountains at the leading from Lincolaton to Morganton, thence up the leading from Lincolaton to Morganton, thence up the Catawba river to the north fork, thence, pursuing the north fork of said river to the Turkey Cove, crossing the Blue Ridge at Gillespie's Gap, thence down Toe river to the Tennessee line, thence down Toe River to the Elizabethton, in Carter county, Tennessee, via. Estells of the late Ifon. Archibald Henderson.

In this place, on the 22nd inst., by William Chambars, Esq., Mr. HUGH CULBERHOUSE to Miss RE-

Ohio at Cincinnati. Your Committee believe this route to be more direct, Your Committee believe this route to be more aired, and that it presents fewer obstacles to the construction of the contemplated Rail Road than any yet pointed out. The route pointed out by your Committee pursues some water course the greater portion of the distance and that with a less deviation from a direct line from

and that with a less deviation from a direct line from Columbia to Cincinnati than any other yet preposed.

By an examination of Mitchell's Map of the country through which it passes, it will appear that the rout proposed deviates in no instance more than 50 or 60 miles from a direct line from Columbia to Cincinnati.

And it is also believed that the route will pass through a shorter distance of mountain country, and that these mountains are of less elevation, and of more gradual.

mountains are of less elevation, and of more gradual rise than that portion of mountain country thro which any other of the contemplated routes must necessarily It is worthy of consideration, that the route here pro-

b. this meeting.
D. REINHARDT,
B. M. EDNEY L. THOMPSON, J. T. ALEXANDER, P. ROBERTS, Committee.

Robert Williamson, Esq., was called to take the Chair.
The meeting then adopted the following Resolution:
The citizens of Lincoln county at this meeting have heard the Report of their Committee on the subject of the route of the Rail Road from Charleston to Cincinnati, and fully concur in said Report; and request the Secretary to transmit these proceedings, with a copy of the Report of the committee, to Col. Gadsden, at Columbia, S. C., and that the Secretary inform the citizens of York, Chester, and Fairfield of these proceed-

DECEMBER 14, 1835-Col. John Hoke being abs

ings.

Resolved, That these proceedings be forwarded to the Editor of the Watchman, at Salisbury, for publication; and that the Western Carolinian, Miner's Journal at Charlotte, and the Yorkville and Columbia, S. C., pa

pers be requested to publish the same.
ROBERT WILLIAMSON, Chairman.

[FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.]

MESSRS. SMITH & HAMPTON: I feel thankful for you nserting my communication in your paper of the 28th

With respect to O'Conneil of on our slave system, the fact is that he knows nothing about it, although he is unaware of his own ignorance on the subject, the false representations, ferocions and faintical publications in our own country, have kindled up his natural temperature to his path of positiveness. ment to a high pitch of excitement,—but I utterly dey by that he has used all the offensive language towards
this country with which he is charged by his enemies;
I feel myself warranted in saying so. The many speechdesired and letters written by him, on various occasions, in favor of our country and its institutions.—
In order to maintain this position, I beg leave to subjoin an extract from a Letter written by Mr. O'Connell, in 1834, to Sir Henry W. Jervis, Bart., a Tory and an aristocrat, who called upon O'Connell through the public press to explain to him "what he intended to be understood by the following toast," given by Mr. O'Conderstood by the following toast," given by Mr. O'Con-nell at a Public Dinner in Ireland: "The People: the genuine source of all Political Power." "Again, sir, you presume to assail the spirit of democratic liberty— the only rational spirit of freedom, by calling a democra-cy "the worst, the most brutal and senseless of tyran-nies." Good Heavens! how ignorant you must be of the first elements of political history, and how utterly blind you must be to the scenes that are passing before your eyes. What country in the world is it, in which the national debt is on the verge of inevitable extinction; in which taxation is on the point of being reduced to the lowest possible quantity;" "in which peace reigns within its borders; in which abundance crowns the la-bors of the field; in which commerce and domestic in 31 dustry flourish and increase; in which individual happi ness rewards the private virtue and enterprize of the 76 citizens; and which, in fine, is as honored abroad as it is prosperous at home?"
"Stand forth! Sir Henry, and answer my question

32 What State is thus respected by foreign powers, and 19 thus happy in its internal relations? It is a democracy—a democracy without one single admixture of monarchical or aristocratical principles—America!"

I ask you, gentlemen, if you can suppose for a moment, that the man conceiving and publishing the above

dissertation of our country and institutions, deserves the

desertation of our country and institutions, deserves the load of calumny and misrepresentation which has been heaped upon him by his enemies? You will at once answer NO! unless you are swayed by prejudice.

You intimate that Irishmen in New York are influenced by O'Connell. It is true his countrymen owe him a debt of gratitude for the signal services he has rendered their native land; but as citizens of the United States. I down that he or any other foreigner, has reducered their native land; but as citizens on the United States, I deny that he, or any other foreigner, has any influence whatever. Like all other citizens of this mighty republic, they have civil and political rights, and are determined to maintain them. I defy you, or the most inveterate enemies of O'Connell, to point out a son of Erin, native or adopted, who has ever joined, or given countenance to the Abelitionists. What:—The sons of a nation proverbially distinguished amongst men for their bravery, their love of justice, and the protection of the lovely and weaker sex, countenance the cause of the fanatical, cold-blooded, and heartless Abo to the inflation of the to be denounced by the ignorant, selfish, and bigoted yet, no man of information and character ever had the temerity to charge them with want of courage, gallan-

try, or generosity.

The New York Truth Teller, (which you call the The New York Truth Teller, (which you call the O'Connell organ in this country,) denounces the Fanatics and abolitionize with no sparing hand. In my last communication, I stated that your journal was the only one I was acquainted with, that would venture to take extracts respecting O'Connell from the New York Courier and Enquirer. I wish you distinctly to understand that I was aware that many southern newspapers were calumniating O'Connell, his religion, and countrymen; but I find them to be highest talentless, and contemporations. but I find them to be bigoted, talentless, and contemp-tible,—such as the Southern Religious Telegraph, the Richmond Whig, the Southern Times, the Charleston Observer, &c. I had no allusion whatever to the spi-rited, talented, and liberal Southern Press, such as your Western Carolinian, our own Watchman, the Newbern Spectates, &c.

Spectator, &c.
It is with reductance I introduce the subject of Sla very, but beg leave to state that I am well acquainted with some of the manufacturing districts, and also the state of the peasantry of Great Britain and Ireland. I am also well acquainted with the system carried on by the planters of North and South Carolina, with respect the planters of North and South Carolina, with respect to the treatment of their slaves, and have no hesitation to say, that the slaves are better fed, better clothed, have better habitations, do less labor, are attended to in sickness, and, as far as came within my observation, are treated with humanity:—in a word, they are in every respect better off than the great body of the manufacturers and peasantry of Great Britain and Ireland.

Respectfully yours, ROWAN.

BECCA WOOD, daughter of Capt. Rob't. Wood of

In planning for their future good;
And in five minutes they made a HOUSE
Out of the best of WOOD.

Out of the dest of WOOD.

On Tuesday the 15th Inst. by the Rev. James McRec, Mr. MOSES A. WHITE to Miss MARGARET
CURRY, second daughter of Maj. Joseph Douglass, all

From the Cheraw Gazette. CIRCULAR.

Whereas, the news of the late very destructive fire in this place may have an effect injurious to the busines for the remainder of the season, in conequence of wrong impressions in the country now, the undersigned, merchants of Cheraw, de posed, preses through that portion of Virginia which in-cludes the Lead and Gypsum Mines, the extensive Iron Mines in Tennessee, and through a large section of the most fertile part of North Carolina, which embraces the Goods. Wares and Merchandise, in the greatest place, and there is daily arriving, every variety of Goods, Wares and Merchandise, in the greatest Mines in Tennessee, and income which embraces the cold Region of said State, and the inexhaustible Iron Mines in Burke and Lincoln counties.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings shall be transmitted to Col. Gadsden, at Columbia, and that the citizens of York, Chester, and Fairfield be invited to conservate with this meeting.

Goods, Wares and meeting which we will sell on as favorable terms as we have always been in the habit of Doing.—We will also pay the highest prices for Cotton and other produce which may be brought to this market; and we confidently rely on our former friends and correspondents to continue their confidence, and correspondents to continue their confidence, support and business with us: and that we shall not (with our other losses) have to deplore the destruction of the trade of the place from any mista ken notion that we are unable fully and satisfacto rily to meet the wants of the whole Pee Dee cour

> Lacoste & McKay, Brown Bryan, Jas. Wright A. Muirhead & Co., Felix Long, J. & C. Powell, M. & R. Hailey, John Evans & Co., A. & R. M'-Kenzie, Clarke & Smith, L. S. Drake, David B. Andersou, Malcom Buchanan, J. Lazarus & Co. N. S. Punch, R. C. Davis, R. H. Crockett & Co M. Maclean, J. G. McKenzie, D. & J. Malloy, G. H. Dunlap, J. & W. Leak, Scott & Keeler, Jo-Joseph Beers, T. B. Tilden, Alex. McKenzie, Jr., Goodrich & Webb, John C. Wadsworth, Joseph Hervey, McKenzie & Adams, Franklin Turner, Daniel Johnson, John G. McLendon, D. B. McArn, A. Blue, J. I. Westervelt. CHERAW, S. C. 12th Dec. 1835.

(A few of the Merchants are absent from

town whose names would no doubt be added to this Circular, if there were an opportunity of con

From the following extract from the Charlottes-ville Advocate, we learn that the Vice President honored the University so far as to pay it a visit. He doubtless was particularly gratified with the illumination.

Love's labor lost .- " Mr. Van Buren " last week paid a visit to the University, and was received with as much cordiality as could have been expected. For his amazing condescension, the Students at night, had a splendid illumination for WHITE!

A MISTAKE.—A New York paper, in noticing, e few day since, some of the steamboats that ply on the Mississippi stated that the colored servants were some times allowed to sit at the dinner table with passengers, The Louisville Journal takes the writer some what severely to task in reference to this statement and closes its remarks by saying, that "if any Captain on the Ohio or the Mississippi were to be guilty of such an outrage, he would be thrown into the river without time to say his prayers."

PROCLAMATION

By the Governor of the State of North Carelina-The Convention which met in the City of Ra-leigh on the fourth day of June last, having adopt-ed certain amendments to the Constitution of the

to be submitted by the Governor to the people for ratification or rejection; and the said Convention having directed returns of the votes to be made to the Governor, to be by him opened in the pre-sence of the Secretary of State and Public Treasurer, and that in case a majority of the votes given, should be in favor of the ratification of the said Amendments, the same should be forthwith made known by a Proclamation of the Governor, and the said amendments having all been so sub-mitted to the people, and returns of the votes hav-ing been made and opened, and the result ascer-tained according to the said Ordinance: Now, therefore, I, DAVID L. SWAIN, Go-vernor of the State of North Carolina, do hereby

declare and make known to the people of the State, that a majority of all the votes so returned, was in favor of the ratification of the said Amendu which said Amendments so ratified, are becom part of the Constitution of the State, and will be full force and effect from and after the first day of January, eighteen hundred and thirty-six.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the Great Seal of the State to be hereunto affixed, and sign-

ed the same with my hand.

Done at the City of Raleigh, the third day of December, A. D., one thousand ence of the said State, the sixtieth. DAVID L. SWAIN.

By the Governor, WM. T. COLEMAN, Private Secretary.

C LOST! A

TAKEN from the Mansion Hotel, some time during last November court, a Blue cloth OVER-COAT, but little worn. Any person having said coat, will confer a favor on me by replacing it.

GEORGE D. MJIMSEY.

Salisbury, Dec. 19, 1335.

Latest Improvement.

DR. PRICE'S METALLIC TRUSS. the immediate Relief and radical Cure of HERNIA or RUPTURE.

THE Subscriber, having been legally authorized to vend and apply Dr. Price's celebrated Improved Patent Metallic Truss, in the States of North Carolina and Virginia, takes pleasure in presenting to the citizens of those States, the advantages of this highly approved and celebrated Instrument; for which purpose he is now visiting the principal towns of those States, remaining a few weeks in each, at which time all persons wishing to be relieved of the danger and inconvenience. ing to be relieved of the danger and inconvenience of Rupture, will make application.
In offering the TRUSS to the afflicted of Rup

ture, we do it, confidently believing from the suc-cess Dr. Price has had in curing Ruptures of long standing, and of every description on one or both sides, old and young, and the testimony of the highest authority in favor of its superior utility, that it is the most valuable Instrument for their use. It can be worn with convenience, day and night, which in the estimation of the most distinguished Surgeons, is essentially important to effect a permanent and speedy cure of Rupture.

No cure, no pay. The poor relieved gratui-

JAMES H. OLIVER, M. D. Here follow numerous Certificates.
The Subscriber is authorized by Dr. Oliver to pply this Truss on the conditions above me ed, viz: no cure no pay.

ASHBEL SMITH,

November 21, 1835. Salisbury, N. C.

tously.

New, cheap, and Desirable GOODS!

FOARD & BLLIS HAVE just received, and are now opening, at their Store at the North-west corner of the Courthouse square, in the building occupied as the Mansion Hotel, a large and splendid assortment of

Fall and Winter Goods:

Embracing almost every article in the line of Dry-Goods, Hard-Ware, Cullery, Crockery, Glass-ware, Hats, Shoes, Medicines, Paints, Dye-Stuffs, and Groceries.

Usually kept in Mercantile establishments, which they offer for sale LOW for cash, or on credit to tual dealers.

67 All kinds of Country Produce taken in pay-ment, and for which the highest prices will be allowed.

Salisbury, Nov. 28, 1835.

BLANKS.

A N extensive stock of BLANKS of every kind, neatly printed, on fine paper, kept constantly on and and for sale, at THISO FFICE.

To Merchants, and others. A LARGE QUANTITY of excellent white WRAP

THE WORDEN CARDININE IS PUBLICATION.

1. The Worden Cardinine is published overy Samusar, at Two Deliers per assum if paid in edvance, it Two Deliers per assum if paid in edvance, it Two Deliers and Fifty Casts if not paid before the mindies of three assume.

2. No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages rail, calons at the discontinued until all arrearages and a major and a fallows to notify the Editors.

3. Majoriptions will not be received for a less time than one year; and a fallows to notify the Editors of a visit of descentions, at the end of a year, will be considered as a new capacitons.

4. Any person who will process six subscribers to the Cardining, and take the trouble to collect and transmit have enteription essency to the Editors, shall have a paragraphs during their continuance.

3. Two Persons included to the Editors, may transmit to the ashessiselyment of any respectable person to year the authoriselyment of any respectable person to year the authoriselyment of any respectable person to year the sufficience was regularly made.

verticements will be conspicuously and correct
at at 50 cents per square for the first insertion
cents fir each continuance: but, where an adcent fit eachered to go in only twice, 50 cts. will
all for each insertion. If ordered for one incelly, all will in all cases be charged.
The who desire to engage by the year, will be
deten by a reasonable deduction from the above
to tennical custom. THREE OF ADVERTISING.

To communication to Letters addresses a Militare, the postage should in all cases be paid.

To Country Merchants.

THE Scheriber begs leave to inform his cus tomers and friends generally, that he is not seairing his Fall supply of Goods; which con ste of a general, heavy, and well selected assort eries and dry-good

HATS AND SHORM, Brugs and Modicines VINIES, 8000 800 host farther enumeration, his Stock com almost every article now in common use i marry—It is inferior to more in Fayetteville C. J. ORRELL.

C. J. ORRELL.
Personal and strict attention will be given
univing and streamling Goods; receiving
and other Preduce for Storage, Sale, or
at as the owner may direct. C. J. O.
Erick Row, Haymount,
atteribe, September 19, 1635. 6m

RE-PUBLICATION

RE-FUBLICATION

of THE CONTROL OF THE WAR AND THE TENERY REVIEWS.

E marked of each werk are published especially and from an exact papers of the original copies, on insulation one offer they are received from the first the proper publication.

In the winds with their proper publication of the proper publication, and it was a publication of the Landon, Ethichargh, Freedyn, and Wester of the Landon, Ethichargh, Freedyn, and Wester five the sale has then the whole, the terms will be the publication of the Landon than the whole, the terms will be the sale has then the whole, the terms will be the sale has then the whole, the terms will be the sale has then the whole, the terms will be the sale has the sale whole, the terms will be the sale has the sale to the sale to

tion price of a distance must exchan at least one of the year's unburciption in advance, otherwise a selection will use be used—the terms being so low at to instiff any hannel in chaining payword.

In highling forwarding (40 five of charge, shall in highling forwarding (40 five of charge, shall be come of the re-publication than for one year.

The well for American stakers to understand the five one year.

The well for American stakers to understand the state in the publication of at it, interests, then publication purport to be issued at it, interests, they do not frequently appear for manual translations of the time indicated on the control of the publication for the publication for the publication for the publication for the only of New York.

THEODORE FOSTER,

DAVID I.. POOL, CLOOK & WATCH MAXER, JEWELLER & SILVER-SMITH



RESPECTFULLY in

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public, that he still continues to carry on the above business, in all its various branches.

His Shop is still kept on the Main-street, in Salisbury, one door above the Store of Samuel Lemly & Son. Watches and Clocks of every kind will be REPAIRED with neutness, at short notice, on reasonable terms, and Warranted for 12 Months.

Months.

He will always keep on hand a variety of articles in his line; such as

Patent Lever Watches, (English, French, Swiss, and Dutch.)

Gold and Plated Fob Chains.

Gold and Plated Watch Guards.

Gold and Plated Watch Keys.

Gold and Plated Watch Seals.

Gold Ear-bobs, Breast-pins, and Finger-rings, (latest fashion.)

Silver Ware; Ever-pointed Pencil Cases, and Leads.

Silver Spectacles, and steel frames and alcose.

Leads.
Silver Spectacles, and steel frames and glasses.
Fine Pocket and Dirk Knives, and Silver Fruit

Fine Pocket and Dirk Knives, and Silver Fruit
Knives.

Pocket Pistols and Dirks.

Broast-Buttons and Musical Boxes.

Gilt and Steel Watch Chains and Keys.

C- Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange for riticles purchased at his shop, and in payment for rork done and debts due.

Balisbury, August 22, 1835.

The Lincoln Cotton Manufacturing Company RESPECTFULLY inform the Public, that by mutual consent, the company have dissolved their Co-Partnership, and that they now inform all those indebted to said Company to make immediate payment; and all Agents to close their agencies as soon as possible. And all those having demands against the company, to present them for settlement to James Bivings.

HOKE, SCHENK, & BIVINGS.

Lincolnea, Dec. 5, 1835.

CLASSICAL SCHOOL.

THE sixth Session of my Classical School, near Beatties' Ford, Lincoln County, N. C., will commence on the first Monday in January, 1936. ROBERT G. ALLISON. December 12, 1835. TO TEACHERS OF YOUTH.

A TEACHER who can come well recommend-of will find Salisbury an advantageous situation for a school. The applicant-should be a good Greek and Latin scholar, and capable of prepar-ing a pupil for the Sophomore Class of the State University.

University.

© Further enquiries can be made of the Editors of either newspaper at this place, and letters post-paid will be promptly attended to.

Salisbury, N. C., Dec. 12, 1835

THE LINCOLNTON NEWS. " Truth our guide-The Public Good our aim."

"Truth our guide—The Public Good our aim."

The Subscribers, believing that some channel of communication is wanting in Western Carolina thro' which its ciffusus can interchange freely their opinious upon the various subjects of Politics, Religion, Literature, and the Meshanic Arts, propose to publish in the Town of Lincolnton, a Weekly Paper under the above title. True there are papers in Western Carolina, but in the wealthy and populous section of the State west of Salisbury there is none. We believe, from our knowledge of the intelligence of the people of that section of the State, that they can, and will support a paper; and we therefore are impelled to the undertaking, fully relying upon their liberality for such a measure of support as we may deserve.

mon their liberality for such a measure of support as we may deserve.

In proposals of this kind, it is usual for those who make thems, to set forth their political principles; and though we are not politicals principles; and though we are not political opinions:—As the first article in our political creed, we place the accountability of those who exercise power to make them.

Advertisement!

The DODGE FOSTER, N. 2. Principles is not though we are not political opinions:—As the first article in our political creed, we place the accountability of those who exercise power to one of limited powers, and that those who are entrusted with its administration have no right to exercise any, but such as have been delegated to them by the people, and such as are clearly set forth in our written Constitution. We will therefore oppose all encroachs what stealing money out of my pock.

The propose of this kind, it is usual for those who make these, to extreme the principles; and though we are not political principles; and though we are not political opinions:—As the first article in our political opinions:

Gould's Latin Grammar, Latin Reader, Virgil, Cicero, Sallust, Horaco, (Gould's Editio Expurite with its administration have no right to exercise power to care in the construction of sentences, and every thing pertaining to a thorough acquaintance with those who are not political opinions; and though we are not political opinions:

The following will compose the course of surface and though we are not political opinions:

Gould's Latin Grammar, Latin Reader, Virgil, Cicero, Sallust, Horaco, (Gould's Editio Expurite any and though we are not political opinion chrowledge that the said charge and do fully acquit the said El. charge altogether, being under to express an opinion against actionable. Given under my the hands of bad rulers is the most dangerous engine which can be brought to bear upon the liberty of the people.

A Splendid Line of Hacks,

FROM
Salisbury, (N. C.) to Raleigh, (N. C.)

ANXIOUS to afford every facility to the Travelling A. Public, now announce that they have completed all their arrangements and can with truth say, We present you with a Line of Hacks possessing advantages over any other, if you wish to get on with case and despatch—having obtained that great desideratum with all Travellers—no detention on the road. It is so arranged as to correspond, in its arrivals at Raleigh, with the departure of the following Stages, viz: The Great Daily Line to Blakely, North-Carolina, passing through Louisburg, Warrenton, and Halifax; at the latter place a Line of Stages communicates with the Portsmouth Rail-Road for Norfolk: by continuing on to Blakley, you strike the Petersburg Rail-Road; and on your arrival at that place you have the choice of two Lines—either by land to Washington City, via. Richmond and, Frederichburg, or by Steam-Boat to Norfolk. There is also a Line of Stages from Raleigh to Norfolk, via. Tarborough, Murfreesborough, Winton, &c., over one of the best Natural Roads in the United States. At Norfolk there will be no detention, as there is a line of Steam-Boats for Baltimore in connexion with this line. This line also connects with one from Raligh to Newbern. The arrivals at Salisbury is regulated altogether by the departure of the Piedmont Line South, and the Great Western Line for Nashville, Tennessee, via Lincolnton, Rutherfordton, Asheville, Knoxville, &c. Loaves the Mansion Hotel, Salisbury, TUESDAY and SATIIRDAY at 9 o'clock. A. M.—after the arrival of THE STESORIBERS. Lacconton, Rutherroraton, Assevine, Rhoxvine, etc.
Leaves the Mansion Hotel, Salisbury, TUESDAY and
SATURDAY at 9 o'clock, A. M.—after the arrival of
the Piedmont Stage from the South—arrives in Raleigh
next days at 9 o'clock, P. M.—Leaves Raleigh TUESDAY and SATURDAY at 2 o'clock, A. M., arrives in
Salisbury next days by 4 o'clock, P. M.—allowing sufficient time on the road for SLEEP.

ficient time on the road for SLEEP.

The Hacks are Albany make, entirely new, and cannot be surpassed for comfort and ease; the Teams are excellent, the Drivers careful and attentive, and the Fare low—only SEVEN DOLLARS—all intermediate distances 7 cents per mile.

Passengers from the South who wish to take our Line will be careful to enter to Selisbury only.

All Bundles and Packages at the risk of the owners.

WILLIS MORING,

JOSEPH L. MORING. P. S. This Line, from Salisbury to Baltimore is thesper than any other.

April 12, 1835.

—tf—

The Fare from Raleigh to Washington City

Boat Fare,
The Steam-Boat Fare from Petersburg to Baltivia. Norfolk, is Four Dellars.

Lincolnton Male Academy. THE Subscriber respectfully announces to Parents and the friends of youth generally, that he has made arrangements to take charge of this Institution, and that the exercises will commence he has made arrangements to take charge of this Institution, and that the exercises will commence on the first Monday is January next. Being whelly unconnected with any other pursuits, he promises to devote his attention exclusively to the business of teaching, and will spare no pains to interest the minds of those placed under his care, so as to render instruction at once delightful and profitable. Great care will be taken to prevent the formation of idle and dissolute habits, and a punctual attendance to the duties of the Institution will be rigidly required.

As the opinion to some extent prevails, that to much time is spent in acquiring a knowledge of words, the Subscriber would observe that in his course of instruction on classical literature, a minute analysis of words will be taught, with their combination in the construction of sentences, and every thing pertaining to a thorough acquaintance with those beautiful and important Lauguages of Antiquity.

xcellence of board, will insure to this Institution a liberal share of public patronage.

TERMS OF TUITION: ages and Mathematics, per Session \$10,00 English Grammar, and Geography, 7, J. A. WALLACE.

FALL & WINTER FASHIONS. FOR 1835.

HORACE H. BEARD, Tailor,

BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that orders in his line will always be thankfully received by him, and executed in the most Neat, Fashionable, and Durable manner—on

erms as reasonable as any in this section of country. H. H. B. hopes, from his long practice of his business, (a number of years of which time he resided in the city of Philadelphia,) and from the general attisfaction he has heretofore given to his numerous respectable and fashionable customers, to merit and receive a continual control of the control of the customers, to

CAROLINA and VIRGINIA
ALMANACKS FOR 1836,
Calculated for the carridian of SALEM, N. C.
A SMALL SUPPLY of the above Alumnachs have
been received, and may be had at THIS OFFICE,
Price 10 cents per capy—in.



VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE!

ON the 30th instant, I will expose to public sale, on the premises, if not sold at private sale be-fore that time, the following Property: -All my Valuable Lands,

Lying in Mecklenburg county, on the waters of the Catawba River and Long Creek, 12 miles to the Catawha River and Long Creek, 12 miles to the northwest of Charlotte, and 12 miles below Beattie's Ford, containing 720 Acres —400 Acres on which I now reside, and 320 Acres in another Tract on Long Creek. A portion of the tract on which I live is under good cultivation; and the tract on Long Creek well adapted to the settlement of two families in low circumstances. Also at the same time,

7 or 8 Very Likely Negroes, Three of the number most valuable FELLOWS.

My stock of HORSES, HOGS, CATTLE,
SHEEP, FARMING UTENSILS,

and a quantity of GRAIN. A credit of from one to five yers will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

If an opportunity offers, previous to the above day, I will sell the above property at private sale,

on very dvantageous terms.

JAMES S. LATTA.

Mecklenburg Co. Dec. 19, 1835. p2

VALUABLE LANDS In the Market!

BY Virtue of a Deed of Trust to me executed, by William Dismukes, for the purposes therein expressed, I will expose to Public Sale, in the Town of Wadesborough, on Tuesday, the 12th day of January next, the following TRACTS OF LAND.

ONE TRACT

ONE TRACT.

Containing 950 Acres.

Lying on the Gold Mine Branch, known by the name of the Pinion Land; this Tract has GOLD on it, as several pieces have been found by Mr. Dismukes and others; the soil is suitable to the growth of Cora, Wheat, and Cotton.

ONE TRACT. Containing 35 Acres.

Containing 35 Acres,
The one-third interest, the other two-thirds belonging to Jacob Austin, and the heirs of Jonsthan Austin, which can be bought on reasonable
terms. This Tract contains the celebrated Gold
Mine, where a piece of Gold weighing 96 lbs.
was found. This Mine has yielded upwards of
Ten Thousand Dollars worth of Gold without the
aid of machinery. I am confident this amount,
or more, could be gotten from this mine, if properly worked by men of science, and the knowledge of Mining.

ONE TRACT.

ONE TRACT. Containing 100 Acres,

Known as the Josse Barnett Tract; it is excellent Land and under good improvement. Terms of Sale, Cash. ALEXANDER W. BRANDON,

Wadesboro', Nov. 28, 1835. (7t) Trustee

On the first day of January next,
WILL Hire, at the Courthouse in Salisbury,
for one year, to the highest bidder, on the usuterma, about

Fifty Negroes, Belonging to the Estate of Dr. Stephen L. Ferrand, deceased.

And at the same time and place, I will Rent, for one year, the **Dwelling-House and Lots**, with all the improvements thereon, in the Town of Salisbury, formerly occupied by the deceased.— Also, I will Rent for a like term, several unim-

proved Lots in said Town.
R. MACNAMARA, Administrator. December 1, 1935.



IN pursuance of an Order of the County Court of Davidson, I will expose to Public Sale, at the Courthouse in Lexington, on the 8th day of

MEGROES FOR SALE!

Twelve Likely NEGROES,

consisting of Boys and Girls, belonging to the estate of Catharine Frank, deceased. A credit of twelve months will be given; the purchaser giving bond with approved security.
PHILIP GRIMES, Aministrator. Lexington, Dec. 7, 1835.

State of North-Carolina: LINCOLN COUNTY. November 1 erm, 1 November Term, 1835 .- In Equity:

T appearing, to the satisfaction of the Court, that Jacob Hoyle and Leach, his wife, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ordered inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ordered and decreed by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian, for them to be and appear at our next Court of Equity to be held for the County of Lincola, at the Courthouse in Lincolaton, on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, to plead, answer, or demur, otherwise Judgement will be entered up against them, and the Petition heard expands.

WILLIAM WILLIAMSON, C. M. B. Dec. 13, 1835. (pr. fee \$2 16].) p6

A LL persons indebted to the estate of Elias Miller, doc.'d, are hereby requested to make immediate payment. Those having claims will present them authenticated according to law, or this actics will be plead in bar of recovery.

J. P. WINDERS, Administrator.

December 19, 1835.

Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic PILLS.

WE extract, from the Hand-bills accompany is each Box, the following testimonials to the efficacy of this valuable Medicine:

From the Rt. Rev. Levi S. loes, D. D., Bishop of North Carolina.

RALBIGH, March 2, 1885. RALEIGH, March 2, 1835.

Having, for the last three years, been intimately acquainted with Dr. John Beckwith, of this City, and enjoyed his professional services, I take pleasure in stating that his character as a Christian gentleman and experienced Physician, entitles his testimony, in regard to the use of his Anti-dyspeptic Pills, to the entire confidence of the public. tic Pills, to the entire confidence of the public.—
My experience of the good effects of these Pills,
for two years past, satisfies me of their eminent
value, particularly in aiding in impaired digestion
and warding off bilious attacks. Having been for a
long time subject to the annual recurrence of
such attacks, I was in the habit of resorting for
security against them, and with a very partial success, to a liberal use of Calomel or blue Pill. But
since my acquaintance with the Anti-uyspeptic
Pill of Dr. Beckwith, which he prescribed in the
first instance himself, I have not been under the
necessity of using Mercury in any form, besides. ecessity of using Mercury in any form, be being wholly exempt from billious attacks. Several members of my family are experiencing the ame beneficial effects.

From Governor Iredell.

August 21, 1835. Dr. Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills have teen used in my family, which is a large one, with the most beneficial effects. A number of my friends who have been afflicted with the Dyspepsia, and other disorders of the stomach, have spoken to me in strong terms of the relief they experienced from this remedy. Without the evidence I have received from others, my intimate heaveled of rom this remedy. Without the evidence I have received from others, my intimate knowledge of the professional and private character of Dr. Beckwith, for the last twenty years, justifies me in declaring, that he would give no assurances of facts of his own experience, or of professional deductions, of which he was not perfectly confident, and on which the public might not safely rely.

JAMES IREDELL

From the Hon. George E. Badger.
RALEIGH, Nov. 7, 1834.
For several years past, Dr. Beckwith's AntiDyspeptic Pills have been used as a domestic medicine in my family. I have myself frequently
used them for the relief of head-ache, acid and used them for the relief of head-ache, acid and otherwise disordered stomach, resulting from imprudence or excess in diet, and I have had many opportunities of learning from others their effects, when used by them for like purposes. My experience and observation justify me in saying that the relief afforded by the Pills is generally speedy, and almost always certain—that they may be taken at any time without danger or inconvenience, and their operation is attended by no nausea or disagreeable effects whatever—and though I have known many persons use them, I have known none who did not approve them—none who sustained any injury, and none who finited to derive benefit from their use. And upon the whole, I do not hesitate to recommend them as an agreeable, safe, and efficacious remedy in Dyspeptic affections. hesitate to recommend them as an agreeaus, sare, and efficacious romedy in Dyspeptic affections, and believe them myself to be the best Anti-dyspeptic medicine ever offered to the public.

G. E. BADGER.

A constant supply of these Pills on har and for sale, at
September 5, 1835.

THIS OFFICE.
—m6—

NEGROES FOR SALE.

WILL be sold, at the Courthouse door in Salisbury, on the 1st day of January, 1836, under an Order of the Court of Pleas and Quarter ssions for the County of Rowan,

Four Negroes, The property of Joseph Bruner. A credit of six months will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.
BURTON CRAIGE, Guardian. November 28, 1835.

Current Prices of Produce, &c.

AT SALISBURY..... December 23, 1835 00 a 121 18 a 20 a 125 a 31 Sugar, Coffee, . . . 16 a 18 Salt, 30 a 00 Tallow, a 30 Tobacco, .600 a 650 Wheat, (bushel) 80 a 100 100 Whiskey, 30 a 35 Linseod Oil, per gallon, \$1 25

AT CHERAW, (S. C.) December 15, 1835.

Bacon, 8 a 11 Nails and Brads, 7½ a 8
Beoswax, 16 a 18 Sugar, brown, 10 a 12½
Coffee, 14 a 17 do. lump, 14½ a 16
Cotton, 13½ a 14 do. lump, 14½ a 16
Cotton, 60 a 62 Salt, per sack, 275 a 300
Flax-seed, 100 a 120 do. bushel, a 75
Flour, country, 750 a 000 Cotton Bagging, 29 a 39
do. northern, 725 a 750 Bale Rope, 11 a 12½
Feathers, 35 a 36 Wheat, 115
Iron, 4½ a 5½ Wool, 16 a 18
Molasses, 40 a 45 Whiskey, 40 a 47
RATES OF EXCHANGE

At the Merchant's Bank of S. Carolins, at Cherase 3
Checks on New York, ½ per cent. prem.
do. Charleston, ‡ per cent. prem.

70 a 75 loaf & lu
13 a 14 Tallow,
900 a 950 Tens,
51 a 51 Whiskey,

AT FAYETTEVILLE. 9 a 11 lron,
ach, a 50 Molames,
ple, 27 a 30 Nails, out,
22 a 23 Sugar, brow
12 a 14
134 a 14
55 a 69 Sait,
140 a 150 Wheat,
650 a 775 Whishey,
a 35 Wool